The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1870

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2. 1741.

THE noblest Employment of the *Human Mind* is that of promoting the Good of the *Human Species* in general. In Proportion thereto, the Acting for the Welfare and Advantage of the *Society* in which we live, is a wise, upright, and a generous Way of employing our *Thoughts* and our *Time*. This, indeed, is to be truly great. Whereas he whose Greatness depends upon his Offices, may be, nay must be, both mean and contemptible, if his Cares do not correspond with his Character; if he refers to himself or his Family the Time and those Abilities, which of Right belong to the People. This is true of all Persons in Publick Posts, from the *Constable* to the *Minister* of *State*; and the former Position is as true of Men of all Ranks and Degrees, from the *Peasant* to the *Peer*. Every Man who is not absolutely void of Reason, or, which is the same thing, hath not altogether neglected the Culture thereof, may, if he pleases, apply his Parts to the *Publick* Service, and thereby discover a *Publick Spirit*, which entitles him to the Character of a *Publick Benefactor*, superior in the Eye of Men of Sense to that of a *Publick Tyrant*.

All the ancient *Legislators* built upon this wide Bottom. They endeavour'd to provide by their *Schemes* of *Government* for all *Degrees* of *People*, and to guard especially against Two Things: The *one*, giving such Authority to Magistrates, as might frustrate the Ends of their Institution, and *degrading* the lowest of the People so far as to leave them *none* of those *Benefits* to which they are certainly entitled, in Lieu of that natural Liberty which civil *Government* in general takes from them. This, I think, was the common Intent of all the *old Legislators*, and I think I may say farther, from a just Sense of this Point, sprung that unaffected Love, that strict Obedience, and that wonderful Veneration which in Process of Time was paid to those *Legislators* and to their *Institutes*. Tho' *Ingratitude* be a *Human Vice*, yet it is far from being inherent to *Human Nature*. To place these Reflections in a stronger and clearer Light, I must have recourse to Examples.

In the *Hebrew* Commonwealth, the meanest Man was as much provided for as the greatest. The Constitution knew no Difference: Nobility in that Nation sprang from its true Sources, *Nature* and *Merit*. The Heads of the Chief Families had such a Portion of Respect paid them, as was beneficial to Society; but whoever distinguish'd himself as their *Superior* in *Virtue*, became their Superior in *Power*; of which the Book of *Judges* is one continu'd Series of Examples. In the *Lacedæmonian* Government the same Observations might be made; and I have been often tempted to think, this Subject thoroughly handled would afford an excellent Commentary on a Passage in the *Maccabees*, wherein the *Senate* of *Sparta* expressly affirm themselves to be of Kindred with the Jews. Indubitably the *Laws* of *Lycurgus* provided the Means for an *Equality* of *Happiness* amongst those who were subject to them; nor did there ever live a Man whose *Actions* and whose *Thoughts* were more *disinterested* than his. The same Praises justly belong to all the *Jewish Kings* except the *last*. They had the general Good of their Subjects in View; and were, in my Judgment, as worthy Princes as ever reign'd within the same Space of Time in any Country: And the Learned know well that the Misfortunes of the *Romans* were induced by their continued Deviations from that *Plan* which their wise and mild Princes introduc'd for their Government.

Among the *Little Republicks* in *Germany*, the *Swiss Cantons*, the *Italian States*, and, above all, in the *United Provinces*, this great and glorious End of providing for the People, that is as far as the *Constitution* can provide, is kept in View. There are indeed proper Revenues set apart for such as dedicate their Time to the *Publick Service*, but the main Scope of the Laws is the preserving the *Publick* itself, by watching over the *Morals* of the *People*; by encouraging and even compelling Industry, by providing Necessaries for the Indigent, and by restraining that *Luxury*, which may be justly called the *Scab* of *Riches*. For as Cutaneous Eruptions are the Effects of *high Feeding*, so a Propensity to *Luxury* is found to be inseparable from *Fullness* of *Purse*; whereas Money, like Muck, manures by being spread abroad, but creates Pestilential Vapours when heap'd up too long in one Place. Those Writers who have taken upon them to examine Political Subjects with a View to Common Sense, and not to inspire the Lower Sort of People with the Contempt of their Superiors, which is again the *Itch* of *Politicians*, have all agreed in this Point, and I might, were I so inclin'd, cite a Multitude of pompous Authorities to prove it; but as that will little advance my Design, I shall proceed to another Topick, which will answer that End and this at the same Time; that is, will illustrate the Truths which I have already laid down, and make room for those I have still to introduce.

Such as have particularly described the *States* hereto fore mentioned, never fail to dwell upon this Point; and to insist copiously on the several Methods taken for the Maintenance of *Hospitals*, *Houses* of *Correction*, Receptacles for distress'd *Strangers*, and, above all these, for the Maintenance of the *Industrious Poor*, and setting them not only above the Reach of *Want*, but also a little above *Necessity*. In like Manner, these Precautions strike Strangers most; and I appeal to all the Readers of Travels, whether there is not more said of the *Poor* than of the *Rich*, in the Descriptions of the Places I have mention'd; and whether those Accounts, tho' long and frequent, are not read with the utmost Satisfaction and Pleasure. If this be so, does it not prove that there is something in *Man's Nature*, which inclines him particularly to rejoice when he is considering *Acts* of *Humanity*? Does it not demonstrate that these are the *noblest Ends* of *Government*; since they are such as make Men happy, and such as could be no other Way reach'd than by the joint Endeavours of a *Society*? Does it not render it clear, that we ought rather to rival other States in this, than in any other Point, and that the *Charity* of the *Dutch* is actually more illustrious than either the *Power* or the *Policy* of the *French*?

From these Observations I conclude, that it would be very much for the *Honour* of this *Nation*, if, instead of *Party Pursuits*, and narrow *Projects*, for excluding this Set of Men, or introducing another, general Councils were taken up with Matters of a more general Good, agreeable to their Original Institution, as well as to the Nature of Things. I know it may be objected, that the States taken notice of by me have their Dominions circumscribed within very narrow Bounds, in comparison of those belonging to or dependent on the Crown of *Great Britain*. But tho' this be readily admitted as to Fact, yet it may be easily answer'd. Because as we have one General Council, which regulates the capital Concerns of the whole *British* Nation, so we have subordinate Judicatures and lesser Assemblies of the same Nature, capable of following their Example, and of propagating publick Benefits into even the remotest Corners of our wide-extended Territories. As of old, the *Romans* civilized the habitable World, and spread even to their most distant Colonies that Virtue, Knowledge, and Politeness for which *Rome* was distinguish'd. Farther still, our own Ancestors acted thus; their Laws were always for General Good, and no sooner any extaordinary Evil was felt, than a proper Remedy was provided by the Legislature. This Objection therefore can have no other Force, but in the Sentiments of such as are desirous to pursue their private Prejudices, without suffering the Interest of the Publick to break in upon them; and who, while they profess themselves concerned only for the *publick Safety*, are in reality busied in promoting *publick Confusion*; if not directly, by encouraging the People to Sedition, yet as certainly, by diverting all Motions for their Service, which in Length of Time must produce the same Effect; without so plainly betraying the real *Cause*, or rather real *Causers*.

In the last Session of Parliament, by the great Care and Concern shewn for the Woollen Manufacture, when an Opportunity offer'd of pursuing without Disturbance Things of National Importance, the Truth of what I have been saying has been evinced. It was impossible to have conceived that one *single Law* should have had such an Effect upon the Minds of the People. It immediately gave new Spirits to the Manufactories, and inspired the industrious Part of our People with such sanguine Hopes of seeing like Alterations made in favour of other Branches of Trade, that I am persuaded their Expectations rose much higher than they had done for many Years before. If the Consideration of this should influence the *Partizans* of a *certain Faction* to abate a little of that *Rage* which they are so much inclin'd to shew, we might hope that the same *publick Spirit* would appear again, and that a Series of such Laws as this I have mention'd might restore our ancient Industry, and put it out of the Power of all our Enemies to hinder us from continuing a *rich* and *flourishing* People; which tho' no doubt they will constantly endeavour, yet must we concur with them before their End can be brought about.

The unexampled Rigour of two Winters, so dreadful in their Consequences, by inducing so great a Scarcity of all Kinds of Provision over *Europe* that in some Countries it amounted to little less than a Famine, (tho' Praise be to God, and Thanks to the Vigilance of the Government, its Effects have not been felt in these Kingdoms in any Proportion to our neighbouring Nations) seems to be another *Memento* to these People, and ought to incline them rather to promote such Schemes as may prevent the Inconveniences which have been so lately experienc'd from being as great in future Times, than to increase them, by reviving *old Funds* and creating *new ones*, turning Mens Thoughts upon speculative, uninteresting Subjects, rather than on the Care of providing Necessaries and Imployment for the Poor, or for the Nation's coming honourably out of a War into which themselves have hurried her. I would not be thought to imitate them in laying hold of every little Occasion in order to turn it to their Prejudice, and to influence the Opinion of the Nation. But when Things are so very apparent, and Consequences are so easily and so clearly deduced from them, it is very natural to make a *proper* Use of them, and indeed it would not be very excusable should one let *such* Opportunities slip.

To conclude as I began; *True Patriotism* is the *Perfection* of *Human Nature*, at least in respect of this World's Concerns; but then it consists in really *loving* the People, and not in *vehement Expressions of that Love*. The most passionate are not always the most sincere; I believe, generally speaking, they are the least so. Different Circumstances in publick Affairs require the Exercise of different Sorts of Kindnesses, and the Considerations of our Circumstances at any time is sufficient to shew what would be *real* Kindnesses to the People. At present we are engaged in a War abroad, and are thereby somewhat cramp'd in our Trade at home. To serve the People effectually therefore, the *former* must be vigorously carried on, and the *latter* must be freed as far as possible from Incumbrances. But the *former* requires Unanimity, Zeal, Fidelity, Fortitude and Patience; the *latter*, Care, Caution, and a due Attention to what is offer'd by those who complain of Inconveniences. Those therefore who promote *these things* may justly be stiled *Patriots*; but those who would divert us from thinking either of the War in which we are engaged, or of our Trade, which is our great Support, in order to discuss political Problems about the best Forms of Government, may be great Orators or shrewd Writers, but Patriots they cannot be, otherwise they would have had other Subjects in their Heads. The Affairs of the Nation will always affect the Hearts of the true Friends to the Nation, who will be well enough content to leave any Speculations, and spruce Inquiries into curious Subjects unto such as have their Minds freer, and their Thoughts more at Command. The Great Council of the Nation are now assembled, and our most Gracious Monarch to advise with his Parliament, to them let us confide our Interests and Concerns, not doubting but the same Wisdom which has hitherto attended and directed their Consultations to the Glory and Honour of the *British* Nation, will influence their future Deliberations.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Nov. 30. A Calm. Sailed the Ansley, Allen, and the Trimmer, Reddard, both for Lisbon. Just arrived the Barbados Merchant, Leicester, from Barbados.

Deal, Nov. 30. Wind S. W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships the Dover, Scipio Fireship, Hawk and Drake Sloops, and the outward-bound as per last; with the Agadier, Dobson, for Barbary; and the Providence, Cole, for Cork.

Arrived at several Ports.

At New York, the Lovely Harry, Ling, from London.

At Philadelphia, the Vernon, Redmond, from London; the Speedwell, Bell, from Jamaica; the Concord, Brown, from Dublin; the Lucy, Rochford, and the Lancashire Witch, Elliott, both from Barbados.

At New England, the Kezia, Gayton, from Swansey; and the Dispatch, Breading, from Lisbon.

At Barbados, the Vernon, Ball, from London.

At Virginia, the Cunliffe, Welsh, from Liverpool.

At Civita Vecchia, the Success, Keigwin, from Leghorn: 'Who was chased by three Spanish Men of War 'three Days in her Passage.

At Cork, the Duke of Cumberland, Moore, from Lisbon.

At Dublin, the S. Antonio e Almas, Power, from Oporto; the Christopher, Buby, from Petersburg, Jenkins, Cook, from London; and the Advice, from Southampton.

At the Isle of Man, the Milford Factor, Stok[illegible] Virginia.

At Flamborough, the John, Cole, from Carlſcroon.
At Whitby, the Providence, Story, from Geſſe.

LONDON, December 2.

They write from Florence, that the Spaniſh Tranſports were arrived at Orbitello, Perto Hercole, and the reſt of the Preſidii, where the Troops were landing; that M. de Braitwitz was ſet out from thence for Leghorn, to take upon him the Command of that City, to which Place a Train of 12 Braſs Field-pieces and a large Quantity of Ammunition and Military Stores were order'd from Florence, as was a large Quantity of Meal and other Proviſions, in about 100 large Boats by the River Arno.

From Leghorn, that the Arrival of a conſiderable Body of Troops from Spain on the Coaſt, had put that City into an Alarm, and Diſpoſitions were making to put it in a Poſture of Defence, by repairing the Fortifications and adding new Batteries of Cannon; and that the like Diſpoſitions are making at Porto Ferraio and Groſſetto.

From Naples, that a Body of Troops of that Kingdom to the Number of 10,000 are on the March, who are to be commanded by the Duke di Caſtropignano, and a Train of Field-pieces are put in Order for them; and that the Grand Train of Artillery, Ammunition, and military Stores will be tranſported thence by Sea to the Preſidii, under Convoy of their Two Ships of War St. Philip and Parthenope.

The Betty, Lang, from Hull for South Carolina, was taken by a Spaniſh Privateer 40 Leagues to the Weſtward of Scilly, and carried into Bilbao.

The Induſtry, Joſeph Hubbard, Maſter, ſailed from Virginia the 12th of October for London, but ſome Time after ſprung ſuch a Leak, that on the 3d of November ſhe had ſix Feet Water in her Hold; when the Triton bound from Maryland, ſeeing her Diſtreſs, bore down to her, ſaved the People, and brought them to Biddeford.

Wedneſday laſt Miſs Eyre, a beautiful young Lady with a large Fortune, being the only Child of Henry Eyre, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County, was marry'd at St. Peter's Church in the Town of Derby, to the Lord Viſcount Maſſarene, a young Nobleman of the Kingdom of Ireland.

We hear a Marriage was alſo lately celebrated between Sir John Rawden, Bart. and the Lady Helena Percival, Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont, a young Lady of great Beauty, Accompliſhments, and Fortune.

Mr. Handel the famous Muſician is arriv'd at Dublin, with ſeveral of the beſt Performers in his Science.

'Tis ſaid that the Biſhop of Kilmore will be tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of Tuam in Ireland, and the Biſhop of Killaloe to the Dioceſe of Kilmore.

On Monday laſt died of a Fever Mr. John Wheeler, Surgeon to the Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, and who a few Years ſince was Deputy of Baſſiſhaw-Ward. He left a large Family, and his Son, Mr. Charles Wheeler, who was 15 Years his Aſſiſtant in the Surgery Buſineſs in thoſe Hoſpitals, is a Candidate to ſucceed him.

Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty's Pleaſure was ſignified to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they ſhould return to their Houſe and chuſe a Speaker, and preſent him to his Majeſty on Friday the 4th Inſtant. They returned accordingly, and unanimouſly choſe the Right Honourable Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; to be their Speaker.

The ſame Day the following Noblemen took their Seats in the Houſe of Peers, viz. the Duke of Athol, as Baron Strange of Nocking; the Earl of Lincoln, in the room of his Father deceaſed; and the Lords Montfort, Lichfield, and Chedworth.

The ſame Day his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, attended in the Court of Wards, and adminiſtred the Oaths to upwards of 470 Members.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Winchelſea and Nottingham was ſafely deliver'd of a Daughter at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Sacville-ſtreet St. James's.

Yeſterday the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 45918, 2000l. No. 38223, 1000l. No. 1410, 47330, 500l. each. No. 36812, 53324, 10104, 100l. each.

A Reply to the Epigram in the London Evening Poſt of the 24th of November.

Some Years ago when ANNA reign'd,
Thankſgivings oft were known;
And for the *Victories* MARLBROUGH gain'd,
Thanks juſtly giv'n, all own:
But when by *B——k* was made
A *wicked Peace* at laſt,
For which *Thanks* then the Nation paid,
It ought to've kept a *Faſt*.

BANKRUPTS.

Aaron David, late of Bury-ſtreet, London, and now of Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's Fields, Spectacle-maker and Chapman.

James Crockett, of Shoe-lane, London, Pawn-broker, Dealer and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning	05 27	Evening 05 50

Bank Stock, 138 1-4th. India, 160 1-4th. South Sea, 105. Old Annuity, 111 7-8ths. New ditto, 112 1-4th to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 100 7-8ths to 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 12 s. to 11 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 6 l. 10 s. to 12 s.

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To which are now prefix'd, Large Extracts from the Biſhops of Glouceſter's and Oxford's late excellent Sermons before the Societies for Propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and from the learned and pious Monſieur *Paſcal's Thoughts* on Religion, &c.

Sold by JOHN OSBORN jun. at the Golden Ball in Paternoſter Row, who will make a conſiderable Abatement in the Price to ſuch charitable and well diſpoſed Perſons as take any Number above *One Dozen* to give away, either at home, or in Plantations and Colonies abroad.

To the Protestant *Freeholders of the County of* York.

Gentlemen,

BY the Industry of Mr. *Fox*'s Friends, a Paper extracted from COMMON SENSE was last Week dispersed thro'out this County, and *very* seriously recommended to your Perusal.

Tho' it is not to be imagin'd that such a senseless Piece of Raving and Abuse can possibly meet with any Degree of Cre- and Success; yet by way of Caution against this, as well as all future Applications from the same Quarter, it may not be amiss to acquaint you, that the Author of it is a zealous, bigotted *Irish* Papist.

I know not what could tempt him to address himself to so great, so rich, so powerful a Body of Protestants as the Freeholders of this County, and in a place too, where their *true* Interest and his are inconsistent, unless we may impute it to the *native* Assurance of his *Country*, and the *officious* Saint-Errantry of his Religion; and perhaps *they* may lead him on still further,—for if once his Friends flatter him into an Opinion, that this writ you out of Love either with your King or Country*man*, the next thing he presents you with will be a modest Address both against your *Liberty* and *Religion*.

That a Gentleman of Mr. *Turner*'s undoubted Aversion to Popish King and Church should draw upon himself the Inveteracy of *this* Writer——, that he should never be able to give a Vote in Parliament but what was disagreeable and disgusting to him, is no more difficult to be accounted for, than this is easy to be determined, viz. *whether the Gentleman recommended or the Gentleman recommended by a bigotted Irish Papist will be the most proper Representative of the* PROTESTANT *Freeholders of this County in the* ENGLISH *House of Commons?*

York, Nov. 30. 1741. I am, GENTLEMEN, *Yours.*

Friday arriv'd the Mails due from Holland, France *and* Flanders.

Constantinople, Oct. 9. *N.S.*

THE Divan has under Consideration the State of Affairs on the Frontiers of Persia, where Kouli Kan is at the Head of a considerable Body of his Subjects. The Majority of Voices gave it for proceeding to an Action, but the Grand Visir was of a contrary Opinion, and prov'd by good Arguments, that if the Turks had the Misfortune to be beat, the Conqueror would not be stopt in the Career of his Victories, but in a little time he would be at the Gates of this Capital to besiege it; and as his Army would be the stronger the farther it advanc'd into this Empire, it would then be impossible to resist him with Success. This wise Minister represented, that the only Time for proceeding to Action was, when they had Forces enow to guard the Frontiers, and when such Preparations were made as were necessary not only to shut out the Enemy, but to secure a Place of Retreat for the Turks to escape to if they should happen to be beat; that by acting thus he did not mean that the Frontiers should be stripp'd of Forces on that Side of the Christians, but that new Militia should be rais'd, which, when incorporated with the old Corps, might be easily disciplin'd, and fit to be employ'd in time where they were necessary. This Sentiment is the prevailing one hitherto in the Divan, who have resolv'd it seems to adher'd to if the Sultan approves it.

From the Great Duke of Tuscany's Camp at Kartaschowitz in Bohemia, Nov. 21. *N.S.* The Letter which his most Serene Highness receiv'd three Days ago from the Russian Officer accompany'd by a Trumpeter, related that the Winter Quarters which the Prince of Anhalt Dessau has taken in the County of Glatz, upon which the Great Duke held a Council Yesterday that lasted two Hours. The Officer receiv'd this Morning an Answer to his Dispatches which he had brought, and after having been handsomely entertain'd during his Stay in the Camp he return'd to Glatz. 'Tis not doubted but to-morrow he shall march towards Tabor.

Extract of a Letter from Prague, dated Nov. 26. *N.S.* The Elector of Bavaria came hither this Morning and dined in the Castle, and having admitted several of the Nobility to his Table, he drank to the Prosperity of Bohemia and the Felicity of its Inhabitants. In the Evening he return'd to the Army.

Ratisbon, Nov. 30. *N.S.* The Author of one of our Journals having inserted the famous *Letter from Irenæus to the Nobility of Hungary*, and the Narrative of the Assassination of Major Sinclair, we hear that Journal has been suppress'd and burnt at Vienna by Order of the Government, and the Narrative prohibited to be printed under severe Penalties: And the Russian Minister at Vienna has receiv'd Orders from his Court to demand that if the said Piece be published in the Hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria, it may be immediately suppress'd as a defamatory Libel.

Paris, Nov. 24. The Death of the Cardinal de Polignac has put the Virtuosoes in Hopes of acquiring a great Number of Antiquities that were in his Eminency's Cabinet, which is one of the finest in Europe. The King has already made sure of the Family of Diomedes, which consists of nine Marble Statues, all entire, and of the Height of a Man, by settling Ground-Rents of the Value of 20000 Livres per Annum for ever on the eldest Child of the Polignac Family. These Statues are estimated at 1200000 Livres, His Eminency purchas'd this Treasure at Rome, where he understood it had been bury'd under Ground for several Ages, in order to shelter it from the Inclemencies of the Weather. The Archbishoprick of Auche which is vacant by his Death, and one of the first Rate Benefices in the Kingdom, seems design'd for the Cardinal de Tencin Ambassador from the King at the Court of Rome, where the Cardinal de Polignac formerly resided in the same Quality.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, Nov. 28. On Saturday Nov. 7, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield arriv'd at Abergaveny from Scotland, where he preach'd several times, as also at Trevekka, Erwood, Ponty-pool, Walterford, &c. with great Power and Success. On Saturday last in the Evening he came to this City, where he has continued to preach twice every day to crowded Auditories, and visible Success daily attends his Labours. Repeated News is brought of the Continuance and Increase of the Work of God in Scotland, which he purposes again to visit as also Ireland, if the Providence of God permit. On Friday Night he hopes to be in London. He purposes to leave Bristol on Tuesday, and to preach in Wiltshire in his way thither.

HOME PORTS.

Whitehaven, Nov. 27. Yesterday arriv'd here the Argyle, Jackson, and the Phenix, Tyson, both in 6 Weeks from Maryland; and this Day arriv'd the Mermaid, Littledale, from Barbados in 6 Weeks. 'Capt. Tyson spoke 'with Capt. Woodward from London, who arriv'd at 'Maryland the 10th Oct. in 9 Weeks from Falmouth. 'The Freedom, Nicholson, from Maryland for this Place, 'sail'd with Captains Jackson and Tyson.

Liverpool, Nov. 28. Arriv'd the Christopher, Beilby, from Petersburgh and Dublin. 'Capt. Lowndes of the 'Mosely from Virginia, on the ~~3d~~ Oct. in Lat. 37 N. 'fifty Leagues to the Eastward of the Capes of Virginia, 'spoke with the Charming Peggy, Aragg, outward-'bound to Virginia, all well on board.

Falmouth, Nov. 28. The Ships as per last remain. Arrived the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Lisbon last from Torbay.

Dartmouth, Nov. 29. Yesterday arriv'd the Marcella, Summers, from Newfoundland. Wind W. S. W.

Poole, Nov. 30. Sailed the Two Brothers, Taylor, for Liverpool, and the Jolliff Sloop, Thompson, for Dublin.

Deal, Dec. 1. Wind W. S. W. Came down his Majesty's Ship Bridgewater; the Dolphin, Sheal, for Southampton. Sailed the Swift, Brown, for Jamaica. Arriv'd the Hound Sloop from a Cruise, and is sail'd for the River; the Barbados Merchant, Leicester, from Barbados. Remain his Majesty's Ships Dover, Bridgwater, Drake and Hawk Sloops, with the Outward-bound.

Gravesend, Dec. 1. Pass'd by the Everton, Jermain, from Maryland; the Upper Castle, Forser, from Archangel; and the Betsey, Birchley, from Jamaica.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Leghorn, the Prince Edward, Dawson, from Naples.

At Genoa, the Don Carlos, Digges, from Leghorn.

At Amsterdam, the Lady Catherine, Egberts, from London.

At Southampton, the Sr. Thomas, St. Barbe, from New England.

LONDON, December 3.

Letters from Cadiz of the 15th Nov. N.S. mention that the Spanish Fleet consisting of 17 Ships were sail'd from their Bay, but could not get thro' the Streights the Winds being contrary. They are to join three more Spanish Men of War and the French Fleet off of Cartagena.

Letters from Italy confirm the Landing of 3000 Spanish Troops at Orbitello and Porto Hercole, on the Confines of Tuscany; and add, that the English Merchants and Captains of Ships at Leghorn have sent to Florence, to know what Care will be taken of their Ships and Effects, in case the Spaniards should attempt any Hostilities. And they write from Milan, by Letters of the 21st ult. that about 10000 Neapolitans are on the March towards Tuscany.

Monday Se'nnight in the Evening, Capt. Mangles of Shields had the Misfortune of losing his Ship on the Black Middens, at the Entrance of the Harbour of Newcastle, laden with Merchant Goods from London.

The Trial of Saltcoats, just arriv'd at Greenock, brings the melancholy Account, that he saw betwixt the Craig of Elze and the Coast of Ireland, the Wreck of a new Ship with her Keel upwards, and Staves and other Goods swimming about her.

On Saturday last died at Bath, after a tedious Indisposition, Mrs. Rotheram, Sister to the Lady Effingham Howard now Lady of Sir Conyers Darcy Knight of the Bath and Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 48221, 1000l. No. 34853, 500l. No. 35274, 16503, 39507, 32994, 24340, 53921, 100l. each.

Frederica in Georgia, August 29. Advice coming to General Oglethorpe, that a large Ship was come to an Anchor off the Bar, the Boats were sent out, and discover'd her to be mann'd with Spaniards: Whereupon General Oglethorpe immediately went on board the Guard Sloop in Search of her, together with the Sloop Faulcon which is in the Service of the Province, and hired the Schooner Norfolk, Capt. Davis; he took a Detachment of his Regiment on board the said three Vessels, consisting of

Major Heron, Capt. Desbrisay, Lieut. Mackay, Lieut. Tanner, Ensign Hogan, Ensign Sterling, Ensign Wemyms, Ensign Howarth, Adjutant Maxwell, Mr. Thomas Eyre, Surgeon and Mate, six Serjeants, six Corporals, five Drummers, and 125 Private Men.

Before they could get down to the Bar, a sudden Squal and Storm of Thunder and Rain came on, which when cleared up, the Ship being out of Sight, the General on the 17th instant sailed directly towards Augustin, in pursuit of the Ship. On the 19th, the Faulcon Sloop being disabled, was sent back with 17 Men of the Regiment, and the General proceeded with the Guard Sloop and Schooner. On the 21st by Day-break they discover'd a Ship and Sloop at Anchor about four or five Leagues distant, and it being a dead Calm, they rowed and towed till they came up to them about Noon, when they found the one to be the Black Spanish Privateer Sloop, commanded by a French Officer, Capt. Destrade, who has made several Prizes to the Northward; and the other to be a three Mast Ship, and both lying without the Bar of Augustine. The General immediately ordered to board them, when the Wind freshening up, and the English bearing down upon them, the Spaniards began firing with Great and Small Arms, and the English returning their Fire, they immediately left their Anchors and run over the Bar, the Sloop and Schooner pursuing them, but could not get on board them, tho' they engaged them for an Hour and a Quarter, and the others knowing the Bar got within it, and run up towards the Town, but were often hull'd, and seem'd to be disabled; whereupon five Half-Gallies came down, and kept firing their Nine-pounders, but by reason of their Distance did not reach the Sloop or Schooner. That Night the General came to an Anchor within Sight of the Castle of Augustine, and the next Day sailed for the Metanzas; but finding no Vessels there, cruized off the Bar of Augustine, and nothing coming out, the whole Coast being thus alarmed, the General returned to Friderica on the 26th instant. There were three Ships and one two Mast Vessel lying within the Harbour, at the same time that the English engaged the Sloop and Ship.

One of the Georgia Boats, off Tybee, saved a three Mast Vessel which the Spaniards had abandon'd, leaving 18 Englishmen on board her, after having barbarously bored her Bottom and chopped her Pumps, that the Ship and Provisions might sink together; but the Boat getting on board in good time saved both Ship and Men; whose Names, and to whom they belong'd, are as follow:

William Scant, Richard Owen, David Randal, James Drew, belonging to the Ship Hawk, Richard Williams, Commander.

George Edwards, Mathew Mangler, John Mahony, belonging to the Ship Squirrel, John Brown, Commander.

C pt.

Capt. William Henry, John Henry, Richard Addiſon, David Cunningham, Dominick Sarſfield, William Staff, Edward Brooksby, and Thomas Eaton, belonging to the Ship Polly.

Andrew Thomſon, belonging to the Sloop Flounder.

Capt. Thomas Marſden, and Thomas Batſon, belonging to the Sloop Martha.

Patriot Proceedings.

All the artificial Inventions *and* ſcandalous Suggeſtions *of the* Paris News-Writer, *retailed by our* Patriot Intelligencers, *to ſhew their great* Loyalty *and thorough* Averſion *to the* French.

The CHAMPION's *Compliment to his M——y, on the firſt Day of a New Parliament, That his* People *hope to ſee many* happy Days, *when he's* dead.

The London-Evening *remarkably* ſober *and* ſilent, *from an Apprehenſion perhaps that* ſome Folks *won't be ſo* patient, *as their* Predeceſſors.—— *Caution's a* good Thing *amongſt* Strangers.

An excellent Paper of Inſtructions to *France*, exhorting them to ſpare no Coſt in ſupporting our Malecontents, who are the only People amongſt us capable of warding off a War, or patching up a Peace, in order to gratify their Faction at the Coſt of the Nation.

An EPIGRAM.

If *Liberty* 's a Thing conſiſts with *Laws*,
The *Gazetteer*'s is much the *better Cauſe*.
But if we muſt *rebel* to prove that *We*
Are in the *Senſe* that *ſome Folks* mean it——*Free*.
Why then it muſt be own'd there's ſome Pretence,
For *Craftſman*, *Champion*, nay, for *Common Senſe*.
Reaſon they *write*, if by *this Rule* they're try'd,
But downright *Treaſon*, if the *Law* 's your *Guide*.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge,	Morning	Evening
	06 15	04 41

Bank Stock, 138 to 1-4th. India, Nothing done. South Sea, 105 to 1-4th. Old Annuity, 112 1-8th to 1-4th. New ditto, 112 1-4th to 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 100 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Aſſurance, 89. London Aſſurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 11 s. to 12 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallies, 1 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102. Three per Cent. ditto, 95 1-4th. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 6 l. 12 s. to 14 s. to 13 s.

Admiralty Office, November 24, 1741.

THE *Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having ordered the Petty Officers and Seamen belonging to the Aldborough, and Eleanor Fireſhip, to be turn'd over to his Majeſty's Ship the Advice fitting for the Sea at Sheerneſs, and Tenders being appointed in the River Thames to carry them, with their Cheſts and Bedding, to the ſaid Ship; it is their Lordſhips Directions, that the ſaid Petty Officers and Seamen do repair on board the ſaid Tenders by the 8th of next Month, in order to their being carried down to the Advice at Sheerneſs, and not to fail herein, on pain not only of loſing their Wages, but of being apprehended, and tried at a Court Martial as Deſerters.*

Tho. Corbett.

Bank, June 1, 1741.

WHereas JOHN WAITE, *late one of the Caſhiers of the* Bank of England, *about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well ſet, round viſag'd, ſmall grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-laſhes, and of a moſt remarkable freſh Complection, abſented himſelf on Wedneſday the 13th of May laſt from his Duty at the Bank, and is ſuppoſed to have ſecreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, Eaſt-India Bonds, amounting to a conſiderable Value;*

And whereas Warrants are iſſued for Apprehending and Taking the ſaid John Waite, *This is to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid* John Waite, *to be dealt with according to Law, ſhall receive of the ſaid Governor and Company the Sum of* Three hundred Pounds, *over and above the* Two hundred Pounds *offered in former Advertiſements*, in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

David Le Gros, *Secretary.*

London, December 3, 1741

THE Merchants and Traders of this City are deſired to meet at the Crown Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, on Friday next the 4th Inſt. at Six of the Clock in the Evening preciſely, to conſider of a proper Application for the more effectual Security of the Navigation and Commerce of theſe Kingdoms againſt the Spaniſh Privateers.

STolen or Stray'd out of the Grounds of James Peck, of Kingſton-wood in the County of Cambridge, on or about the 14th of November, 1741. Two Geldings of the Cart Kind: One a Black Gelding, with Two White Heels behind, a good deal of White in his Face, and about Fourteen Hands high: The other a Duſty Brown, with a Blaze (ſuppoſed to have a little White within the Off Heel behind) about Fifteen Hands high.

Whoever brings or gives Notice of them to James Peck of Kingſton-wood, John Gatward of Royſton, or to Joſeph Livett of Caxton, in the ſaid County, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have Two Guineas Reward, or One Guinea each, and reaſonable Charges.

N.B. The Duſty Brown Gelding doth not like to be handled about his Noſe.

This Day is publiſh'd,

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CATALOGUES may be had, gratis, of Mr. Whiſton, at Boyle's Head, in Fleetſtreet; Mr. Atkinſon, in Lincoln's-Inn; Mr. Brindley, in New Bond-ſtreet; Mr. Dodſley, in Pall-mall; Mr. Millar, againſt St. Clement's Church in the Strand; Mr. Stagg, in Weſtminſter-Hall; Mr. Strahan, in Cornhill; Mr. Innys, in Ludgate-ſtreet; and at the Place of Sale.

On Monday Decemb 7, *will be publiſhed,*

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A Few Drops of it momentarily ta off the moſt excruciating Pains in the REINS BLADDER, and certainly prevent their Return; fo infallibly cures that Diſtemper in an extraordinary Man inſtantly removes all Uneaſineſs or Difficulty in mak Water, heals all Excoriations, and even Ulcers of Urinary Paſſages, relaxes the Ureters, ſo that ſmall Sto together with Gravel, and all mucous ſlimy obſtruct Matter may paſs freely from the Kidnys, to be v viſibly with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanſes Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entir prevents the Stone in thoſe who are troubled with Gravel only; aſſuredly diſſolves all large Stones, poſſible t diſſolved; and likewiſe brings all the Urinary Parts Paſſages to their due Tone and Vigour, ſo as perfectly free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and ma able Effects of that torturing Diſeaſe.

It is the ſafeſt Medicine in the World, and not diſag able to take; the very firſt Doſe of it abſolutely cures moſt dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel, in a M giving ſuch wonderful Relief and perfect Eaſe, as is ind very ſurprizing; and this great Numbers of Perſons of Q have experienced, to their infinite Satisfaction.

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